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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Jean-Jacques Vandewalle

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EXAMINER

RECEK, JASON D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2142

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/27/2008

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ADIPFDD@bipc.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/665,905	<b>Applicant(s)</b> VANDEWALLE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> JASON RECEK	<b>Art Unit</b> 2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This is in response to the amendment filed on December 26th 2007 which concerns application 10/665905.

### ***Status of Claims***

Claims 1-31 are pending.

Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

### ***Priority***

1. Applicant's claim for the benefit of a prior-filed application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c) is acknowledged.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments, see pg. 16-17, filed 12/26/07, with respect to the specification objections and 112 rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The specification objection and the 112 rejections of claims 1-3 have been withdrawn.

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-6 under 102(b) and 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Specifically, the

argument that JDOM does not disclose “that the server resides in a smart device e.g., a smart card” (pg. 18) is persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn.

However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of JDOM and Jones et al. US 6,557,032 B1.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3, 6-7, 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun Microsystems, Inc. [Java Distributed Object Model (JDOM)], February 10, 1997, pages 1-22 in view of Jones et al. U.S. 6,557,032 B1.

Regarding claim 1, JDOM discloses “first and second object oriented virtual machines running on counterpart first and second computers” as Java Virtual Machines on different hosts (Pg. 5), “a communication path connection between said computers” as a transport layer (Pg. 17, 20), “a run-time environment” as Java, “generating a local object at the client machine operable as a proxy to a remote object resident at the server machine” as a client using a stub object to interact with a remote object (Pg. 10) and more specifically a Remote Method Invocation system that consists of client-side proxies (Pg. 16), “referencing the local object by an application executing at the client

machine" as an application layer (Pg. 16, and Figure on Pg. 17), "causing the local object to marshal parameters" as marshalling arguments (Pg. 18), "and send a process level call request to the server machine" as initiating or invoking a call to the remote object (Pg. 18), "server machine's run time environment [...] causing the parameters in the request to become unmarshaled" as a skeleton for a remote object which is a server-side entity that unmarshals arguments (Pg. 18), "said remote object to be executed" as implementing the remote object (Pg. 18) and possibly executing in separate threads (Pg. 21), "replying by marshaling the results of the execution, and sending a process level return to the client machine" as marshaling the return value of the call onto the marshal stream (Pg. 18, 19), "responsive to said reply [...]" unmarshaling the results" as client-side unmarshaling the return value or exception (Pg. 18).

JDOM does not explicitly disclose "said server machine residing in a smart device; and said client machine having access to the smart device via a smart device reader" however this is taught by Jones as servers that perform using smart cards (col. 3 ln. 16-26) and a user interface that contains a smart card reader (col. 3 ln. 50-58, Fig. 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JDOM with the use of smart cards as taught by Jones for the purpose of increasing the capabilities of the system. Jones suggests using smart cards for such a purpose (col. 1 ln. 23-35). Moreover, smart cards are well known in the art

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and yield predictable results. Both invention relate to the same field and one of ordinary skill in the art would realize that smart cards can be used to improve existing inventions.

Regarding claim 2, JDOM discloses "wherein said process call level requests and said reply are generated in an alternating manner" as a system in which the client calls the server then the server replies (Pg. 18).

Regarding claim 3, JDOM discloses "wherein the local object when operating as a proxy at the client machine and the run-time environment when operating at the server machine perform respectively as stubs" as a Remote Method Invocation system that uses stubs (Pg. 2, 10, 16-18).

Regarding claim 6, it is a computer product claim that corresponds to the method of claim 1, it is therefore rejected for similar reasons.

Regarding claim 7, JDOM and Jones do not explicitly disclose "communication protocols specified according to International Standards Organization specification 7816-4" however this would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Due to the nature of the protocol (an international standard) it is well known and yields predictable results. Thus it would have been obvious to use this protocol in combination with the inventions of JDOM and Jones.

Regarding claim 29, JDOM does not explicitly disclose “the smart device comprises a smart card” however Jones teaches the use of a smart card (col. 2 ln. 59).

Regarding claim 31, it corresponds to claim 29 and is therefore rejected for the same reasons.

2. Claims 4-5, 8-11, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JDOM and Jones in view Applicant admitted Prior Art (APA).

Claim 4 corresponds to the method of claim 1 which is disclosed by JDOM and Jones. Claim 4 further recites “said communication path being operable under a process for originating and sending byte level messages”, JDOM does not disclose byte level messages however APA does teach processing methods and messages exclusively in the form of byte level strings (Pg. 5 ln 5-8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the communication mechanism of JDOM could have been implemented using byte level messages. The motivation for doing so would be to communicate with programs that have already defined APDU's (Pg. 5 ln 5-8).

Regarding claim 5, JDOM discloses “wherein [...] the local object is an interface description” as a client proxy applet (Pg. 27-28). JDOM does not disclose “wherein the remote object is an applet” however the APA teaches Server Applets (Pg. 5, ln. 16-18).

It would have been obvious to combine JDOM with server applets. The motivation for doing so would be to listen to the client.

Regarding claims 8-9, JDOM and Jones do not explicitly disclose “obtains access to the smart device via a command application program data unit” or “said reply is formatted into an application program data unit response” however the APA teaches that commands and responses from the card are done via application program data units (specification pg. 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use APDUs to communicate with the smart device in light of the APA.

Regarding claims 10-11, JDOM and Jones do not explicitly disclose “the remote object ... is executed if a command Application Program Data Unit from the client machine selecting said remote object is received” or “the remote object ... is inactive until said command [APDU] ... is received” however the APA teaches that operations on objects are performed by exchanging APDUs (pg. 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use APDUs to perform operations in the client server system given the teachings of the APA.



Regarding claim 15, JDOM teaches "marshal parameter values" and "unmarshal the parameter values" as marshalling and unmarshalling values (pg. 18).

Regarding claim 17, it contains the some of the same limitations as claim 15 and those are rejected for the same reasons. The other limitations "run-time environment ... marshal return values" and "applet proxy ... unmarshal the return values" are rejected for similar reasons because they are also disclosed by JDOM (pg. 18).

Regarding claims 20 and 22 they are method claims that correspond to the system claims 15 and 17 respectively, thus they are rejected for similar reasons.

Regarding claims 25 and 27, they are device claims that corresponds to claims 15 and 17 respectively, thus they are rejected for similar reasons.

Regarding claim 30, JDOM does not explicitly disclose "the smart device comprises a smart card" however Jones teaches the use of a smart card (col. 2 ln. 59).

3. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JDOM and Jones and APA in view of Dattatri U.S. 6,658,453 B1.

Regarding claim 12, JDOM, Jones and the APA do not explicitly disclose “the server machine ... suspends a currently executing remote object” however the suspension of services / objects is well known and Dattatri is cited as just one example. Dattatri teaches that the client (or server) may suspend an object thus rendering it dormant (col. 8 ln. 7-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify JDOM and Jones by allowing the suspension of objects as taught by Dattatri for the purpose of object management. Dattatri suggests that suspension should be allowed in case an object is acting abnormally, or for other administrative reasons (col. 8 ln. 46-60).

Regarding claim 13, the APA discloses “server machine ... dispatches subsequent [APDUs] to the currently selected remote object until a subsequent command [APDU] selecting another remote object is received” as the communication between server and object is of a request-reply type (pg. 5), thus it is apparent that until a new request was received the server would still be concerned with the current object.

4. Claims 14, 16, 18-19, 21, 23-24, 26 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones in view of APA.

Regarding claim 14, Jones discloses “a client computer” as terminal devices (col. 2 ln. 43-53), “an application configured to generate a local call ... to invoke a method”

as an object oriented platform (col. 2 ln. 53-58), "a smart device" as a smart card (col. 2 ln. 59), and "a run-time environment configured to generate the local call" as Java objects would necessarily have a runtime environment (col. 3 ln. 45-49).

Jones does not explicitly disclose "an applet proxy configured to generate a single command APDU" or "the applet being a remote object to the application" however these are taught by APA as Java card applets which are remote objects and are capable of exchanges APDUs (pg. 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jones with the teachings of APA for the purpose of creating an object oriented client server system. Java applets are well known and yield predictable results.

Regarding claim 16, Jones discloses "generate a local return on the smart device" as the smart card is capable of executing locally (col. 5 ln. 7-9, 15-17). Jones does not explicitly disclose "the run-time environment is further configured to generate a single response APDU" or "the applet proxy is further configured to generate a local return on the client" however these are taught by APA as a request / response exchange using APDUs (pg. 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Jones with the teachings of APA for the purpose of creating an object oriented client server system. Java applets are well known and yield predictable results.

Regarding claim 18, Jones discloses "Java and the run-time environment is a Java card" as using Java (col. 2 ln. 57-59).

Regarding claims 19, 21 and 23, they are method claims that correspond to the system claims 14, 16 and 18 respectively, thus they are rejected for similar reasons.

Regarding claims 24, 26 and 28, they are device claims that correspond to the system claims 14, 16 and 18 respectively, thus they are rejected for similar reasons.

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASON RECEK whose telephone number is (571)270-1975. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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(571)-270-1975

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